

25312

S/020/61/138/005/012/025
E104/B205

Motion of dislocations in antimony ...

can be prevented by aging at temperatures of 300-400°C, or by storing the specimens for several months. Besides, the mobility of dislocations is markedly reduced, which fact reveals the effect of air. In connection herewith, the reader is referred to A. Kh. Kottrell (Dislokatsii i plasticheskoye techeniye v kristallakh, 1958, p. 158). Finally, the authors discuss a method used to demonstrate the motion of dislocations in a single crystal. A thoroughly grown single crystal is known to consist of a mosaic-like arrangement of blocks. The dislocations are situated on the edges of the blocks which are mutually disoriented to a low degree. The dislocation density is directly related to the degree of mutual disorientation of two blocks. When such a crystal is annealed, the boundaries of the blocks are shifted and, consequently, the dislocations start moving. These processes can easily be visualized by a proper treatment of the crystal. F. F. Lavrent'yev and V. Z. Bengus are thanked for valuable discussions. There are 4 figures and 12 references: 7 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc. The most important references to English-language publications read as follows: J. J. Gilman, W. G. Johnston, J. Appl. Phys., 30, no. 2, 129 (1959); Internat. Cont. Lake Placid, 1956, 1957, p. 116; C. S. Barret, Trans. Am. Inst. Mining and Met. Eng. 161, 31

Card 3/5

Motion of dislocations in antimony ²⁵³¹²...

S/020/61/138/005/012/025
B104/B205

(1945).

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut nizkikh temperatur Akademii nauk USSR (Institute of Physics and Technology of Low Temperatures of the Academy of Sciences UkrSSR)

PRESENTED: March 7, 1961, by G. V. Kurdyumov, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 4, 1961

Card 4/5

S/126/65/015/002/018/033
E193/E383

AUTHORS: Buravleva, M.G. and Soyfer, L.M.

TITLE: Movement of low-angle boundaries during annealing

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 15, no. 2,
1963, 269 - 273

TEXT: The object of the present investigation was to study the high-temperature stability of the mosaic structure and dislocations present in the blocks with a view to exploring the possibility of using high-temperature annealing as a means of controlling the dislocation density and, consequently, the various properties of solids. The experiments were conducted on NaCl and Sb single crystals. These were split along the cleavage planes, selected etching of the cleavage planes being used to follow the structural changes and changes in the dislocation density after annealing under various conditions of time and temperature. The results can be summarized as follows: 1) displacement of dislocations could be observed on heating to 100 °C, a marked displacement of the sub-boundaries taking place on heating to 300 - 400 °C. 2) The tendency of the system to assume

Card 1/2

Movement of the low-angle

S/126/63/015/002/018/033
E193/E385

the state of lowest free energy was reflected in that serrated boundaries became straight and boundaries of three adjacent blocks approached the thermodynamically stable configuration, i.e. formed occluded angles of 120° . 3) The very low-angle (about 1 min) boundaries disappeared after relatively short (0.5 h) annealing at low (400°C) temperatures. 4) After 3 h annealing at 700°C the dislocation density in NaCl crystals decreased from $1.2 \times 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-2}$ to $1.3 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-2}$, the corresponding decrease in the case of Sb crystals annealed for 3 h at 550°C being from 7.6×10^5 to $1.5 \times 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-2}$. 4) Analysis of the temperature-dependence of the rate of displacement of sub-boundaries indicated that the activation energy for the process was 3 kcal/g.at for Sb and 20 kcal/g.at for NaCl. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov (Khar'kov Scientific Research Institute for Single Crystals)

SUBMITTED: May 3, 1962

Card 2/2

L 47051-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) Pr-4/Ps-4/Pu-4
IJP(c) JD/JW/JG

S/0368/65/002/001/0026/003

ACCESSION NR: AP5007542

AUTHOR: Soyfer, L. M.; Shakhnovich, M. I.; Chubenko, A. I.; Blank, A. B.

TITLE: Absorption in the vacuum ultraviolet of lithium fluoride crystals obtained by zone melting

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy spektroskopii, v. 2, no. 1, 1965, 26-31

TOPIC TAGS: lithium fluoride, zone melting, absorption spectrum, ultraviolet absorption, impurity effect

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the investigation is to facilitate purification of lithium fluoride by zone melting by comparing the absorption spectra and the contents of certain impurities (the amount of which can be determined by chemical analysis), to obtain information on the integral impurity contents to which the absorption spectrum is sensitive, and to determine the distribution coefficients of certain impurities. To this end, a comparison was made of optical properties of LiF crystals obtained by zone melting from salts of different materials and of different purity. The absorption was measured with an SP-68 vacuum monochromator in the wavelength range 1100--2500 Å. The method of determining the heavy-metal con-

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L 47051-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5007542

5

tent was similar to that used by one of the authors elsewhere (Blank, ZhAFh v. 16, 715, 1961). The iodide content was determined photometrically by the iodine-starch reaction, and the chloride content was determined by a modified nephelometric method with silver nitrate. The distribution of the impurities along the ingot was determined by chemical and absorption-spectrum analysis. The variation of the transparency at definite points of the ingot with increasing number of zone passages was also studied. It is concluded that zone melting results in single-crystal lithium fluoride which is transparent to the vacuum ultraviolet region of the spectrum, with volume of several times 10 cm^3 . This method is very effective for ridding lithium fluoride of impurities responsible for absorption in the wavelengths-region smaller than 2000 \AA (chlorine, oxygen, hydroxide). The effective distribution coefficient for the impurities of the heavy metals in the lithium fluoride is estimated to be $m \ll 1$ for manganese, $0.7 < m < 1$ for iron, and $m \approx 1$ for calcium and magnesium. The most suitable raw material for growing crystals that are transparent in the vacuum ultraviolet is found to be a salt synthesized from lithium nitrate and ammonium fluoride. "We thank E. V. Smushkov for continuous interest and a discussion of the results, and also L. S. Zolotovitskaya and R. P. Pantaler for performing some crystal analyses." Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 3 tables.

Card 2/3

% 47051-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5007342

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 22 Jul 64

NR REF SOV: 005

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 003

SUB CODE: OP, IC

am
Card 3/3

SOYFER, I.M.

Investigating the process of etching dislocations in antimony
crystals. Zashch.met. 1 no.1:29-35 Ja-F '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov.

SOYFER, L.M.

Cleavate planes in antimony crystals. Kristallografiia 10 no.2:
258 Mr-Apr '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov,
stsintillyatsionnykh materialov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh
veshchestv.

SOYFER, L.M.; SHCHEGOLEVA, Z.A.

Studying the background in single crystals of antimony.
Fiz. met. i metalloved. 19 no.4:637-640 Ap '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov.

SHAKHNOVICH, M.I.; SOYFER, L.M.

Study of impurity absorption of LiF crystals in the vacuum
ultraviolet region of the spectrum. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.fiz. 29
no.3:443-445 Mr '65. (MIRA 1834)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov.

L 24166-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6015172

SOURCE CODE: UR/0365/65/001/001/0029/0035

AUTHOR: Soyfer, L. M.

ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Single Crystals (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov)

TITLE: Investigation of a process for etching dislocations of antimony crystals

SOURCE: Zashchita metallov, v. 1, no. 1, 1965, 29-35

TOPIC TAGS: metal crystal, antimony, etched crystal, crystal dislocation, annealing

ABSTRACT: The composition of polishing mixtures and a selective etchant (solution of FeCl_3 in methyl alcohol) are proposed for studying dislocations in antimony crystals. The author studied variation in the tangential and normal etching rates as a function of the concentration of the etching additive, the size of the etch pit, and the etching temperature. The relationships of pit size and temperature were found to be in agreement with the formula proposed by Cabrera. During etching without stress, the dislocations in antimony crystals move spontaneously; the better the annealing of the crystal, the smaller the number of dislocations being displaced and the lower their rate of displacement. A method is proposed for observing interaction, spasmodic motion, and certain other properties of dislocations. A network of growth dislocations in antimony crystals was observed. The author expresses his gratitude to Z. A.

Card 1/2

UDC: 620.183.25

L 24166-66

ACC NR: AP6015172

Shchegoleva for assistance in the experiment, and to V. Z. Bengus, F. F. Lavrent'yev, V. I. Startsev, and I. V. Smushkov for their constant interest and their discussion of the results of the work. Orig. art. has: 8 figures, 5 formulas, and 1 table.
[JPRS]

SUB CODE: 11, 20 / SUBM DATE: 25Aug64 / ORIG REF: 013 / OTH REF: 008

Card 2/2 *FV*

L 49280-65 EEC(b)-2/EPF(c)/EPR/ENT(1)/ENT(m)/I/EWP(b)/EWP(t) Pr-4/s-4/P1-4
IJP(c) CG/JW/JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5009521

S/0041/65/029/003/0443/0445

AUTHOR: Shakhnovich, M.I.; Soyfer, L.M.

TITLE: Investigation of impurity absorption of lithium fluoride crystals in the vacuum ultraviolet /Report, 12th Conference on Luminescence held in L'vov, 30 Jan-5 Feb 1964/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 29, no. 3, 1965, 443-445

TOPIC TAGS: ultraviolet absorption spectrum, ultraviolet optical material, alkali halide, lithium compound, fluoride, chlorine

ABSTRACT: The absorption of LiF crystals containing from 5×10^{-4} to 1.9×10^{-3} weight percent chlorine was measured at wavelengths from 105 to 250 mμ. The crystals were grown in vacuo from highly pure materials. The effect of the chlorine impurity was to shift the absorption edge toward the longer wavelengths and to produce absorption peaks at 137.5 and 200 mμ. The peaks at 137.5 and 200 mμ, however, also appear in LiF crystals to which no chlorine was added but which were exposed to air during crystallization. From this it is concluded that the peaks are not due to chlorine, and it is suggested that they may be due to products of

Card 1/2

L 49280-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5009521

hydrolysis. The shift of the absorption edge was marked even at very low chlorine concentrations. It is ascribed to an overlap of the chlorine absorption with the first exciton band of LiF. By assuming that the observed exponential absorption represents the exponential wing of a Gaussian absorption band, the center of the impurity absorption band was estimated to occur at 12.1 eV. "In conclusion, we take the occasion to express our gratitude to I.V.Shmushkov for his constant interest in the work and discussion of the results, to T.B.Chebanova for her valuable remarks, and also to A.I.Chubenko for his assistance in growing the crystals." Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov
(All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Single Crystals)

SUBMITTED: 00/ -- --

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OP, S3

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 009

Card 2/2

SOYFER, L.Ya., inzhener.

Grinding involute master profiles. Mashinostroitel' no.6:10-11
Je '57. (MIRA 10:7)

(Grinding and polishing)

SOYFER, M.S.

Method of filling root canals. Stomatologiya 8 no.2:55-56 Ap, '59.
(MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz Novorossiyskoy stomatologicheskoy polikliniki (glavnyy vrach
R. I. Filatova) i stomatologicheskoy kliniki (sav. - dotsent Yu. I.
Bernadskiy) Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. V. K.
Suprunov)

(DENTAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS)
(DENTISTRY)

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PERCENTS AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p><i>Ca</i> <i>27</i></p> <p>Sensitive test for incipient spoiling of fats. L. M. Kul'berg and P. A. Solov'ev. <i>Zhur. Anal. Khim.</i> 1, 263-4 (1946).—The test is based on the oxidation of tetramethyl-<i>p</i>-phenylenediamine (II) dissolved in Me_2CO. In the presence of bivalent Fe, H_2O_2 reacting with the reagent produces a blue-violet color. Into a ground-glass stoppered test tube place 1 g. of fat. Add 2 ml. of glacial AcOH, 2 drops of 0.01% $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{Fe}(\text{SO}_4)_2$, and 10 drops of an acetone soln. of I. Place the test tube for several sec. in boiling H_2O, remove, and shake. A blue-violet coloration of the lower layer indicates a pos. reaction. By this method can be detected 0.02 % of H_2O_2. M. Hosh.</p>																			
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
FROM SYNONYMS										FROM DOMAINS									
SYNONYMS										SYNONYMS									

04

12

Estimation of saccharin in artificially flavored non-alcoholic beverages. P. A. Solter (Ukrainian Food Res. Lab., Kiev). *Gigiena i Sanit.* 11, No. 6, 23-31 (1946). Rozanov's method (C.A. 37, 6359) for saccharin is modified to increase its accuracy and simplify the technique. Acidify 10 cc. of the sample with one drop of dil. (1:3) H_2SO_4 . Ext. 3 times with small quantities of ether (the total vol. of ether should not exceed 20 cc.). Transfer to an Erlenmeyer flask, and distill off the ether; traces of ether (and of alc.) interfere with the color reaction. Dissolve the residue in H_2O added in small portions, while heating on a water bath. Transfer to a test tube (the wash water should not exceed 15 cc.). Cool and add 0.5 cc. of a 0.5% H_2O_2 soln. Add Rozanov's reagent (0.3% soln. of $CuSO_4$ in 10% $AcOH$, then 2% $NaNO_2$ soln.). A pink-violet color develops, and reaches a max. in 20-25 min. Compare this color in a Walpole comparator with a 10% soln. of $Co(NO_3)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$. Into 15 test tubes of the same diam. introduce increasing amts. of the soln. (0.5 to 7.50 cc.). To each add enough H_2O to make the total vol. 16.5 cc. The color intensity scale corresponds to a saccharin concn. range from 1.0 to 15.0 mg. Checks on known saccharin solns. yielded 95-98% recovery. The Na deriv. of saccharin gave 6-8% lower values than did saccharin. Analysis of artificially flavored beverages gave errors of -0 to +11%. Beverages contg. fruit juices cannot be analyzed by this method, because org. substances present in the juice are extd. by ether and modify the color of the reaction. C. S. S.

ASM-56A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSING AND PREPARATION		ANALYSIS	
CA		12	
<p>A rapid colorimetric method for the determination of proteins in food concentrations of animal origin. L. M. Kulberg and F. A. Snider (Nutrition Inst., Kiev). <i>Biochimica</i> 12, 1-6(1917).—The following procedure, using the biuret reaction, gives values in good agreement with 2 ml. of distil. water at 70–75° for 3–5 min.; add 2 ml. of 0.1 N NaOH, and heat for another 2 min. Ppt. the dissolved protein by the addition of 8 drops of 25% H₂OAc and 2 ml. of a satd. soln. of MgSO₄. Coagulate by heating on the water bath for 2–3 min. Filter the protein, and wash with hot distil. water. Transfer the filter with the ppt. to a 25-ml., stoppered, graduated cylinder, and dissolve the protein by shaking with 15 ml. of 5% NaOH. To the soln. add 8 drops of a 15% soln. of CuSO₄, and shake for 2–3 min.; a violet soln. is obtained. Filter, and compare in a colorimeter with a standard. To prep. a standard that corresponds to 0.01 g. protein, mix 2.1 ml. of a 15% soln. of CuSO₄·5H₂O, 0.4 ml. of 40% Co(NO₃)₂·6H₂O, and 10.0 ml. H₂O. For 0.02 g. protein, the figures are 5.6, 0.8, and 5.5 ml., resp. The method is applicable for the detn. of proteins of animal origin, but fails with plant materials.</p>			
ASB.SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION		E-Z	
SIGNATURE		FROM SIGNATURE	
LIBRARY		LIBRARY	

ea

12

Drop analysis for detection of heavy metals in food products. L. M. Kul'berg and P. A. Seifer. *Gigiena i Sanit.* 1951, No. 4, 34-8. —The food samples after ashing and extr. with H_2O may be tested as follows: for Zn detection, the blue $Zn[Hg(CNS)_2][Co[Hg(CNS)_2]$ is best; Cu is shown by formation of Tolidine Blue by reaction with tolidine in presence of CNS ions in an acetate buffer; Pb is best detected by Feigl's $(OC)_2(CONa)_2$ method; Sn is shown by blue color formation upon the reduction of an acidified specimen with Mg and the subsequent immersion of cotton mtd. with NH_4 phosphomolybdate; Sb is best shown by the Rhodamine reaction; Ba is best shown by Feigl's $(OC)_2(CONa)_2$ reaction. G. M. Kuzolupoff.

Lab. Food Chemistry, Ukr Sci Res Inst. Nutrition

1951

CA

12

Colorimetric pyridine-thiocyanate method of determination of zinc in food products. L. M. Kulberg and P. A. Solfer. *Gigiena i Sanit.* 1951, No. 8, 41-4. --Zn is pptd. as $ZnPy_2(CNS)_2$ complex, which is extd. with $CHCl_3$, the ext. is evapd. and taken up in HCl, after which CNS is detd. colorimetrically as $FeCNS$. Cu must be sepd. since its analogous complex is also sol. in $CHCl_3$, but phosphates and pyrophosphates do not interfere if present in a small amt. (to 2 mg.). With interfering substances present Zn is best pptd. first as $ZnHg(CNS)_2$, which is decompd. by ignition and the residue taken up in HCl and repptd. as above. The method is satisfactory for detn. of 0.05-1.0 mg. Zn.

G. M. Kosolapoff

CA 11D

Determination of sulfur-containing amino acids and biological value of bean proteins. P. A. Selye (Nutrition Inst., Kiev). *Biochimie* 17, 307-11 (1962). The methionine content of the protein phascolin isolated from 10 varieties of Ukrainian beans varied from 1.0 to 1.41%, and the cystine plus cysteine content from 0.67 to 1.04%. The crystalline protein of beans (Boudillon, C.A. 60, 9166) contained 0.39% methionine, and only 0.1% of cystine plus cysteine. Tests on rats showed that the bean protein phascolin lacked full nutritive value. The crystalline protein rated even lower. H. Priestley

Biochem Lab

SOYFER, R.D.; SHVERINA, T.N.

Utilization of waste products in the drug industry. Med.prom. SSSR
12 no.5:3-9 My '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut po proyektirovaniyu
meditsinskoy promyshlennosti Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(DRUG INDUSTRY)

VALASHEK, Ye.R.; SMIRENSKIY, S.P.; SOYFER, R.D.

Use of a nitrogen-air mixture for transporting readily combustible liquids. Med. prom. SSSR 14 no.12:43-45 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut po proyektirovaniyu meditsinskoy promyshlennosti.

(INFLAMMABLE LIQUIDS—TRANSPORTATION)

VALASHEK, Ye.R.; SMIRENSKIY, S.P.; SOYFER, R.D.

Apparatus for the production of antibiotics. Veterinariia 37
no.12:59-63 D '60. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut po proyektirovaniyu
meditsinskoy promyshlennosti. (Antibiotics)

SOYFER, R.D.

Control of foaming in biosynthesis. Antibiotiki 10 no.3:264-271
Mr '65. (MIRA 18:10)

SVECHNIKOV, V.N.; ALFEROVA, N.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SOYFER, R.L.
inzhener.

Quality and periodic structure in centrifugal cast steel pipes.
Trudy Inst. Chern. met. AN USSR 3:62-76 '49. (MLA 8:7)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii nauk USSR. (for Svechnikov)
(Pipe, Steel) (Steel casting--Testing)

ACC NR: AP6025588

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/013/0020/0020

INVENTOR: Mandel'baum, Ya. A.; Belova, L. A.; Soyfer, R. S.; Mel'nikov, N. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation of alkylamino-O-alkyl-S-(N-alkylcarbanylmethyl)dithiophosphates. Class 12, No. 183205. [announced by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemicals for Plant Protection (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ^{Meang} khimicheskikh sredstv zashchity rasteniy)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 13, 1966, 20

TOPIC TAGS: pesticide, alkylaminodithiophosphate ester, mercapto-acetamide, *phosphate*

ABSTRACT:

In the proposed method for preparing alkylamino-O-alkyl-S-(N-alkylcarbanylmethyl)dithiophosphates with pesticidal properties, an alkylaminodithiophosphate is treated with alcoholic mercaptoacetamide or with sodium methoxide or sodium ethoxide, in alcohol, with subsequent removal of NaCl by evaporation, washing, and rectification. [W.A. 50; CBE No. 10]

SUB CODE: 0706/SUBM DATE: 08Jul65/

Card 1/1

UDC: 547.419.1.07

SOYFER, S. L.

Damage to anchor chains on ocean-going vessels. Mor.flot 16 no.5:
16-17 My '56. (MIRA 9:8)

1. Starshiy inzhener Chernomorproyekta.
(Anchors)

SOYFER, S.L.

AUTHOR: Soyfer, S.L., Engineer

28-1-23/42

TITLE: Anchor Chain Standards Must Be Made More Precise (Utochnit' standarty na yakornyye tsepi)

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, # 1, Jan-Feb 1957, p 68-69 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article represents a critical discussion of standards "ГОСТ 6346-52" and "ГОСТ 228-52". The first mentioned contains in paragraph 20, rules for testing of anchor chains under load. The wording is confusing and not in conformity with rules laid down by the USSR Sea Register (Morskoy Registr), which leads to serious errors in practical testing at the producing plants. Both wordings are quoted. Paragraph 20 can be understood as permitting 8 % relative elongation in 25 m long chain sections. "ГОСТ 228-52" for electric-welded and forged parts and forge-welded clusters of anchor chains requires heat treatment after electric welding only, though actually the losses of anchors and anchor chains at sea occur due to poor quality of forge-welding and forging. It has been revealed by numerous metallographic investigations of chain links after failures at sea, and in tests, that nearly everytime the metal structure was overheated. Some of the plants manufacturing and repairing anchor chains do not apply annealing to improve structure and

Card 1/2

Anchor Chain Standards Must Be Made More Precise

28-1-23/42

relieve fatigue and cold hardening, whereas any unannealed forge-welded anchor chain can fail within one year. An editorial note to this article informs that the Ministry of Shipbuilding has to present to the Committee (of Standards) suggestions for permissible values of elastic and residual deformations of anchor chain sections based on statistical data before 1 April 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

SOYFER, V., student

Elodea dances. Znan.sila 37 no.3:32-34 Mr '62. (MIRA 1584)

1. Kafedra biofiziki fizicheskogo fakul'teta Moskovskogo
gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

(Plants--Irritability and movements) (Elodea)

VASIL'YEVA, M.G.; LALYKINA, V.M.; MAKHARASHVILI, N.A.; SOKOLOVA,
A.L.; SOYFER, V.M.; TSKIRIYA, N.G.; BARON, Ye.Ye.,
doktor khim. nauk, red.

[Analysis of boron and its inorganic compounds] Analiz bora
i ego neorganicheskikh soedinenii. Pod red. E.E.Baroni.
Moskva, Atomizdat, 1965. 267 p. (MIRA 19:1)

AUTHOR: Soyfer, V.M.

130-58-4-8/20

TITLE: Use of Manganese Ore in Steel-making by the Scrap Process
(Primeneniye margantsevoy rudy pri vyplavke stali skrap-
protssessom)

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1958, Nr 4, pp 12 - 13 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the Bryansk Engineering Works, manganese ore is added to the cold charge of the open-hearth furnaces to save ferro-manganese when low-manganese pig iron is being used. This practice was adopted in 1956, the charge being added in the following order: light scrap, limestone, manganese ore (45-55% Mn, 5-8% SiO₂) in a quantity equal to about 1% of the charge weight, remainder of the scrap, pig iron. Contrary to the expectations of some operators, the addition of manganese did not prolong but shortened (Table 2) the duration of a heat by 8.6%, the melting of the charge also being effected more rapidly. The slag on melt down contained 15.73% MnO and 31.38% CaO on the average when manganese ore was added, the corresponding figures without this being 12.25 and 34.5% (Table 3). The carbon content of the bath on melt down and the rate of decarburisation in the refining boil were both increased when manganese ore was added to the charge.

Card 1/2 There are 3 tables.

130-58-4-8/20
Use of Manganese Ore in Steel-making by the Scrap Process

ASSOCIATION: Bryanskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod (Bryansk
Engineering Works)

Card 2/2

133-58-4-14/40

AUTHORS: Soyfer, V. M. and Avchukhov, V. D., Engineers

TITLE: Improvement of the Charging Bucket for Electric Furnaces
(Usovershenstvovaniye zagruzochnoy bad'i elektropechi)

PERIODICAL: Stal", 1958, Nr 4, pp 330-331 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A charging bucket for a 7-ton electric furnace of improved design is described.
There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Bryanskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod
(Bryansk Machine Building Works)

1. Electric furnaces--Equipment

Card 1/1

SOV/133-59-3-9/32

AUTHORS: Druyan, M.A., Docent and Soyfer, V.M.

TITLE: Preliminary Deoxidation and the Content of Hydrogen in Steel (Predvaritel'noye raskisleniye i sodержaniye vodoroda v stali)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1959, Nr 3, pp 221 - 224 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the Bryansk Machine-building Works steel for shaped castings is smelted in open-hearth with an addition of blast furnace ferrosilicon in an amount of 4-6 kg/t in order to interrupt boiling. On tapping (8-10 min after the addition) the bath is boiling again. This interruption is necessary in order to obtain a correct carbon content. The described investigation was carried out in order to determine the influence of such preliminary deoxidation on the degree of saturation of metal by hydrogen. For this purpose, samples of steels were taken before the preliminary deoxidation (I), after the addition of ferrosilicon (for carbon steels) or ferrochromium (for alloy steels (II), during tapping (III) and from the ladle during teeming (IV). The results obtained are shown in Figures 1 and 2 for carbon and alloy steels, respectively. It is concluded that an increase in the content of hydrogen in a sample taken after the addition of ferrosilicon can be

Card1/2

SOV/133-59-5-9/32

Preliminary Deoxidation and the Content of Hydrogen in Steel

explained by the fixation of hydrogen in the metal killed by silicon. Tapping of metal in the boiling state aids its effective degassing with a noticeable decrease in the content of hydrogen. The production of good castings (with a small addition of aluminium) and the absence of hydrogen brittleness for many years confirms the effectiveness of degassing of steel during tapping. There are 2 figures and 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATIONS: Bryanskiy institut transportnogo mashinostroyeniya
(Bryansk Institute of Transport Machine Building)
Ukrainskiy n.-i. institut metallov (Ukrainian
Scientific Research Institute of Metals)

Card 2/2

GUZIY, F.Ye.; SEMENOV, M.V.; SOYFER, V.M.

New design of electrode holder heads for arc furnaces. Metallurg 5
no.5:20-21 My '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Khar'kovskiy zavod tyazhelogo elektromashinostroyeniya
(Electric furnaces—Equipment and supplies)

SOYFER, V.M., inzh.; ZAKOLODNAYA, A.I., inzh.

Use of fritted linings in acid steel smelting arc furnaces with
cylindrical casings. Stal' 22 no.4:320 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Steel--Electrometallurgy) (Electric furnaces)

SOYFER, V.M., inzh.; MARTYSENKO, V.F., inzh.

Efficient capacity of steel-pouring ladles. Lit. proizv.
no.11:36 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

SOYFER, V.M.; LYUTAYA, V.A.

Using a silica composition for the rammed lining of small steel-pouring ladles... Ogneupory 30 no.10:5-6 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Khar'kovskiy zavod "Elektrotyazhmash" im. V.I. Lenina.

IZRAEL', Yu. A.; KOLESNIKOVA, V. N.; ROMANOV, V. V.; SOYFER, V. N.

Tritium content in glaciers. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no. 1:72-73
My '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut prikladnoy geofiziki Glavnogo upravleniya gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby pri Sovete Ministrov SSSSR, Institut matematiki AN UzSSSR i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy geofiziki i geokhimii Gosudarstvennogo geologicheskogo komiteta.

SOYFER, V. N.

AUTHORS:

Finkel'shteyn, Ya. B., Filonov, V. A., Soyfer, V. N. 20-4-39/51
Obukhova, M. P.

TITLE:

An Attempt to Apply Tritium as an Indicator for Studying the
Dynamics of Underground Waters (Opyt primeneniya tritiya v ka-
chestve indikatora dlya izucheniya dinamiki podzemnykh vod)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 116, Nr 4, pp. 671-672 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Such experiments were carried out by the institute (see associa-
tion) with tritium water of a high specific activity by intro-
duction into an underground brook in 1956. As water was here
"marked" by water absorption processes were not possible. This
allowed the determination of the right velocity of the water mo-
vement. Small quantities of the tritium water (100-200 ml) with
a specific activity of 10-20 mCi/ml were injected in the compres-
sion borehole and tritium was determined at the output in the
working boreholes. The taken samples were filtered for the purpo-
se of cleaning, twice distilled with potassium permanganate and
hydrogen obtained of the calcium oxide formed by it by means of zinc
dust at 500°. The latter was mixed with ethylene and checked in
the Geiger-Mueller counter. For the experiment 4 boreholes were cho-
sen: 1 hole for pumping in, and 3 working or observation holes
resp. The marked water appeared quicker than it was calculated in
all 3 observation boreholes. The water was pumped into a producti-
ve layer of the solid-cemented sandstones of the Chokrak horizon.

Card 1/2

An Attempt to Apply Tritium as an Indicator for Studying the Dynamics of Underground Waters. 20-4-39/51

Following conclusions can be drawn: 1) the application of tritium as water indicator is efficient and probably forms the only investigation medium for layer water movements. 2) Thus following problems can be solved: a) the connexions between the boreholes and layers can be determined. b) the field of the real velocity can be determined. c) determination of some physical properties of the collector d) water filtration in the engineer-hydrogeology 3) the application of tritium is especially of value for its relative harmlessness in consequence of a soft β -radiation and a constant dilution under natural conditions. 4) the introduction of tritium water into the borehole can be carried out simultaneously with other investigations since the soft β -radiation does not influence the apparatus of the radioactive corotage. 5) For this purpose the working boreholes need not be stopped. There are 1 figure and 1 reference.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Petroleum AN USSR (Institut nefti Akademii nauk SSSR)
PRESENTED: May 11, 1957, by S. I. Mironov, Academician
SUBMITTED: May 7, 1957
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 2/2

SOYFER, V. N.

132-1-5/15

AUTHORS: Finkel'shteyn, Ya.B., Filonov, V.A., Soyfer, V.N., Obukhova, M.P.

TITLE: Experimentation with Radioactive Hydrogen-Tritium Isotopes as Tracers in the Study of Dynamics of Ground Water
(Ob opyte primeneniya radioaktivnogo izotopa vodoroda-tritiya v kachestve indikatora dlya izucheniya dinamiki podzemnykh vod)

PERIODICAL: Razvedka i Okhrana Nedr, 1958, # 1, pp 28-35 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The movement of subterranean water can be determined by using tritium, which has proved an ideal tracer under varying conditions, and is both inexpensive and safe to use. The method of "Marking" subterranean water is of special interest for the crude oil industry. When injecting water into oil-bearing strata, it is important to know the flow of water within the layer to rationally exploit the deposit.

Beginning in 1955, in the Laboratory No. 1 of the Petroleum Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the authors of this article under the supervision of G.N. Flerov, F.A. Alekseyev and G.P. Gol'bek, conducted experiments with radioactive tracers. Super heavy water (where hydrogen is represented by its tritium modification) was chosen as the active agent.

Card 1/3

132-1-5/15

**Experimentation with Radioactive Hydrogen-Tritium Isotopes as Tracers
in the Study of Dynamics of Ground Water**

Concentrations of tritium in the "marked" water occurring below the petroleum layer did not exceed the permissible dose, which was set at 0.05 millicurie / milliliter in the water, and $5 \cdot 10^{-5}$ in the atmosphere. Different methods of marking water by means of tritium were examined by the authors, mainly by using gaseous samples (acetylene, hydrogen, vapor of water), which give clear indications with the Geiger-Mueller recorder. The method of measuring tritium in prepared samples consisted of three operations: electrolytic concentration, decomposition of water, and measuring the gaseous samples of hydrogen inside the sensitive Geiger-Mueller device.

The first experiment with tritium tracers in subterranean layers was conducted during the summer 1956 at the second Oktyabr' deposit. Injection of tritium into the injection wells was done by means of super heavy water placed in flasks. The active water which was injected into the layer XV had an average activity of 3 curie. Tests were taken every two hours during a period of 24 hours.

Card 2/3

132-1-5/15

Experimentation with Radioactive Hydrogen-Tritium Isotopes as Tracers in the Study of Dynamics of Ground Water

A wide range of hydrogeological and hydrotechnical problems can be solved with the aid of tritium. At present, a serious handicap is the bulkiness of equipment. However, measuring methods as well as apparatus can be simplified.

There are 2 photographs and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Petroleum Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences (Institut nefti AN SSSR)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

ALEKSEYEV, F.A.; SOYFER, V.N.; FILONOV, V.A.; FINKEL'SHTEYN, Ya.B.

Using tritium, the isotope of hydrogen, in oil field development. Geol.
nefti 2 no.12:47-52 D '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSR.
(Hydrogen--Isotopes) (Oil field flooding)

SOYFER V. N.

89-3-16/30

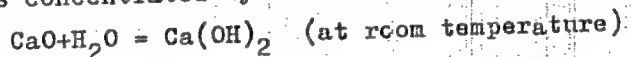
AUTHORS: Alekseyev, F. A. , Soyfer, V. N. , Filonov, V. A.
Finkel'shteyn, Ya. B.

TITLE: Experimental Application of Tritium as a Detector of Oily
Water (Opyt ispol'zovaniya tritiya kak indikatora plastovyykh
vod)

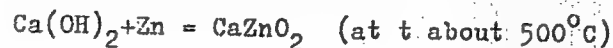
PERIODICAL: Atomnaya Energiya, 1958, Vol. 4, Nr 3, pp. 298 - 301 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: 3 ampules of 1 C tritium each were introduced successively
into the water of the borehole. Two hours later the oily
water to be investigated was taken out. At first this water
was twice distilled in order to separate the possibly exist-
ing natural radioactive salts and additions of oil. 10 - 16
ml of this water were reduced to from 0,4 to 0,6 ml in a se-
parately described electrolyzing apparatus. The electrolysis
brings about a tritium concentration 7 - 10 times as strong.
By the two following reactions H was separated from the
samples concentrated by tritium:

Card 1/2



Experimental Application of Tritium as a Detector of Oily Water 89-3-16/30



The gas samples thus obtained were filled into a counting tube of 0,5 l (pressure 100 - 200 mm), into which ethylene is added, at 10 - 15 mm mercury column partial pressure. The operational voltage of this counting tube is at 1500 - 1800 V and the plateau at 100 - 150 V with 3 % slope. After an especially careful screening tritium could be proved. Altogether in a concrete case 400 samples from 8 boreholes could be checked. From these measurements the velocity at which the water marked by tritium distributes under the earth could be computed. There are 4 figures, 3 references, 0 of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: July 30, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Water-Oil detection
2. Tritium-Applications

Card 2/2

FINKEL'SHTEYN, Ya.B.; FILONOV, V.A.; SOYFER, V.N.; OBUKHOVA, M.P.

Using tritium, the radioactive hydrogen isotope, as an indicator in studying underground water dynamics. *Rezved. i okh. nedr* 24 no.1:28-35 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Institut nefti AN SSSR.
(Tritium) (Water, Underground)

SOYFER, V. N.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5592

Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po vnedreniyu radioaktivnykh izotopov i yadernykh izlucheniyy v narodnom khozyaystve SSSR. Riga, 1960.

Radioaktivnyye izotopy i yadernyye izlucheniya v narodnom khozyaystve SSSR; trudy Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya 12 - 16 aprelya 1960 g. g. Riga, v 4 tomakh. t. 4: Peiski, razvedka i razrabotka poleznykh iskopayemykh (Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear Radiation in the National Economy of the USSR; Transactions on the Symposium Held in Riga, April 12 - 16, 1960, in 4 volumes. v. 4: Prospecting, Surveying, and Mining of Mineral Deposits) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1961. 284 p. 3,640 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR. Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii

Eds. (Title page): N. A. Petrov, L. I. Petrenko, and P. S. Savitskiy; ed. of this volume: M. A. Speranskiy; Scientific ed.: M. A. Speranskiy; Executive Eds.: N. N. Kuz'mina and A. G. Ionel';

Card 1/11

Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear (Cont.)

107
SOV/5592

Tech. Ed.: A. S. Polosina.

PURPOSE : The book is intended for engineers and technicians dealing with the problems involved in the application of radioactive isotopes and nuclear radiation.

COVERAGE: This collection of 39 articles is Vol. 4 of the Transactions of the All-Union Conference of the Introduction of Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear Reactions in the National Economy of the USSR. The Conference was called by the Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy komitet Sovet Ministrov SSSR (State Scientific-Technical Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR), Academy of Sciences USSR, Gosplan SSSR (State Planning Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR), Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu (State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for Automation and Machine Building), and the Council of Ministers of the Latvian SSR. The reports summarized in this publication deal with the advantages, prospects, and

Card 2/11

Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear (Cont.)

SOV/5592

Fel'dman, B. Ye., and L. Z. Tslav. Determining the Location of the Contact Zone of Oil-Bearing and Water-Bearing Carbonaceous Beds by the Induced Activity Method 103

Zhuvagin, I. G., and Yu. A. Akchas'yanov. Use of Radioactive Isotopes in a New Method for Controlling the Results of a Hydraulic Rupture of the Bed 109

Gulin, Yu. A., D. A. Bernshteyn, and Yu. I. Sokolov. New Methods and Equipment for the Investigation of the Cement Distribution Behind the Column in the Reinforced Boreholes 116

Vasil'yeva, N. A., E. V. Sokolovskiy, and V. N. Maydebor. Use of Radioactive Hydrogen-Tritium Isotopes in Exploration and Exploitation of Oil Deposits for Control of Water Movement Along the Bed 125

Soyfer, V. N. Method for Determining the Natural Tritium as a Means of Solving Hydrogeological and Hydroengineering

Card 6/11

Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear (Cont.)	SOV/5592	14
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Zolotov, A. V. Critical Dimensions of an Artificial Bed for the Simulation of Radioactive Methods of Borehole Investigation		139
Sokolov, M. M., A. P. Ochkur, A. A. Fedorov, A. Yu. Bol'shakov, and P. P. Khitev. Application of the Method of Scattered Gamma Radiation for the Investigation of Ore Holes		145
Mezhiborskaya, Kh. B. Radioactivation (Photoneutron) Method for Determining Beryllium		154
Yakubson, K. I. On the Possibility of Activation by Fast Neutrons Under Borehole Conditions		157
Sen'ko, A. K. Photoneutron Method of Prospecting, Exploration, and Sampling of Beryllium Ores		163
Abdullayev, A. A., Ye. M. Lobanov, A. P. Novikov, and A. A. Card 7/11		

S/169/61/000/012/003/089
D228/D305

AUTHOR:

Soyfer, V. N.

TITLE:

Method of determining natural tritium as a means of solving hydrogeologic and hydraulic-engineering problems

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 12, 1961, 7, abstract 12A47 (V sb. Radioakt. izotopy i yadern. izlucheniya v nar. kh-ve SSSR. v. 4. M., Gostoptekhzdat, 1961, 133-138)

TEXT: A laboratory version of high-sensitive apparatus for recording natural tritium, used for the "dating" of waters, has been developed. The laboratory equipment consists of a small electrolysis circuit and a counter with a low background. The possible accuracy of the "age" determination of waters within the first 10 years amounts to ± 1 year. The sensitivity of the apparatus enables waters not "older" than 50 years to be distin-

Card 1/2

Method of determining...

S/169/61/000/012/003/089
D228/D305

guished at the present time. The general form of the electrolysis equipment is cited. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

SOYFER, V.N.

Evolution of the anatomical structures of seeds in the gourd family.
Biul.MOIP.Otd.biol. 67 no.3:147 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Gourds) (Seeds--Anatomy)

ARDASHNIKOV, S.H. [unclear]; SOYFER, V.H.; GOLDFARB, B.H.

Gamma-ray induced H-mutation of the extracellular phage T-2.
Vest. AMN SSSR 18 no.12:43-50 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

SOYFER, V.N.

Seed anatomy of Cucurbitaceae Juss. as a taxonomic character. Biul.
MOIP. Otd. biol. 69 no.1:86-101 Ja-F '64. (MIRA '17:4)

L 23019-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6009652

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/003/003/0736/0739

AUTHORS: Blistanov, A. A.; Malakhov, G. V.; Soyfer, Ya. M.;
Shaskol'skaya, M. P.

76
B

ORG: Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys (Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov)

2/
TITLE: Effect of electrical field on the internal friction in NaCl and LiF

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 3, 1966, 736-739

TOPIC TAGS: sodium chloride, lithium fluoride, single crystal, internal friction, crystal dislocation, crystal defect, ionic crystal, plastic deformation, electrostatic field

ABSTRACT: To check on the interaction between dislocations¹⁸ and point defects in ionic crystals, the authors measured the internal friction in NaCl and LiF crystals placed in a constant electrostatic field at frequencies ~5 kcs and 1 cps. The measurements at 5 kcs were made by the method of F. Forster (Zs. Metallkunde v. 29, 109, 1937). Dynamic 2

Card 1/3

L 23019-66

ACC NR: AP6009652

microphones were used as transmitters and receivers. The logarithmic decrement was recorded with an amplifier, amplitude discriminator, and scalar. The measurements at 1 cps were made by the method of inverted torsion pendulum. The oscillations were recorded electronically with an inductive pickup. The number of oscillations was counted electromechanically. The sample temperature could be controlled thermostatically in the range from - 150 to + 80C. The electric field intensity could reach 10 kev/cm. All experiments were made at room temperature, since prior measurements of the temperature dependence have shown that there are no internal-friction peaks at room temperature. Comparative measurements were made of the effect of the electrostatic field and of plastic deformation on the internal friction, and the experiments have shown that at both frequencies the electrostatic field and the plastic deformation produce similar effects. The time variation of the internal friction of the single crystals in a fixed electrostatic field exhibited a saturation behavior. The low frequency internal friction was found to be more sensitive to changes in the electrostatic field intensity than the high-frequency friction. The results obtained at low frequencies were more stable

Card

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L 23019-66

ACC NR: AP6009652

and more consistent upon repetition. This indicates that the internal friction mechanisms at the two frequencies are different. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 5 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 17Jul65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 008

Card

3/3

SOV/32-25-4-14/71

5(2)

AUTHOR:

Soyferman, I. A.

TITLE:

Photocolorimetric Determination of Silica in Products of the Zinc Manufacture (Fotokolorimetricheskoye opredeleniye kremnezema v produktakh tsinkovogo proizvodstva)

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 4, p 418 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the Chelyabinskiy elektrolitnyy tsinkovyy zavod (Chelyabinsk Electrolytic-zinc Works) the photocolorimetric determination of SiO_2 is used for all products of the zinc production. The course of analysis only differs in the sample preparation for different materials. Materials such as the charge, zinc concentrates, Cottrell dust, agglomerates and the like are melted with Na_2O_2 at $650-700^\circ$, the quantity being changed depending on the expected quantity of SiO_2 . After cooling, the melt is dissolved in sulphuric-acid solution, and after adding a 5% ammonium molybdate solution and a 5% Mohr's salt solution it is measured colorimetrically on the FEK-M device with a red light filter. The calibration curve is established according to calcinated zinc-concentrate samples with known content of SiO_2 . For the de-

Card 1/2

SOV/32-25-4-14/71

Photocolorimetric Determination of Silica in Products of the Zinc Manufacture

termination of acid-soluble silica. a similar method is used which only differs by the fact that instead of melting - the silica is extracted with a sulphuric-acid solution in an agitator vessel.

ASSOCIATION: Chelyabinskiy elektrolitnyy tsinkovyy zavod (Chelyabinsk Electrolytic-zinc Works)

Card 2/2

SOYFERMAN, I.A.

Determination of mercury in contact sulfuric acid and in oleum by
the dithizone method. Zav. lab. 31 no.2:164 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Chelyabinskiy elektrolitnyy tsinkovyy zavod.

AUTHOR: Soyka, Garri, Engineer.

122-4-5/29

TITLE: An automatic production line for the manufacture of bolts.
(Avtomaticheskaya liniya dlya proizvodstva boltov)

PERIODICAL: "Vestnik Mashinostroeniya" (Engineering Journal) 1957,
No.4, pp. 33 - 35 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: An automatic production line installed at a Czechoslovak plant for the manufacture of both bright and black bolts in the range of M5-M12 is described, wherein West German (Heligoland, Ronsdorf) semi-automatic machinery (cold heading twin impact machine, end milling machine, flash removal machine, and thread rolling machine) was joined by conveyor belt and other transporters to produce a fully automatic production lines. Faults in service found in using the bucket elevator type transporter and difficulties with belt conveyors are discussed. The minimum annual output is stated to be 1/2 million of one type. The supervision by a single qualified operator familiar with every production aspect is said to reduce scrap. The capital cost of the automation equipment pays for itself in three months.

1/1

ASSOCIATION: Czechoslovakian.

AVAILABLE:

SOYKA, O
(4159)

Prakticky prispevek pro Quickuv test A practical note on the Quick test Casopis Lekaru
Ceskyh 1948, 87/46 (1205-1206) Graphs 2

Instead of the usual suspension of the dried thromokinase in normal saline with the addition of calcium chloride, the suspension directly in calcium chloride is recommended.

Olbrich-Edinburgh

So: Excerpta Medica, Vol II, No.8, Section II, August 1949

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
1ST AND 2ND ORDER													3RD AND 4TH ORDER												
<p>2130 Changes in the Prothrombin Level in Women with Cancer Treated by Irradiation. E. Boykova-Pachnerova and O. Boyka. <i>Concepts Labare Czech</i> 66, 166-71(1968)(in Czech).</p> <p>Checking up on reports in the literature of prothrombin-level changes after x-ray and radium therapy, the authors examined 68 women with ovarian and uterine cancer by the Quick test at the first treatment, three months after it, and at the second treatment. They found the prothrombin-level to be less affected by the treatment than by the patients' general condition. A prothrombin-level which does not change during treatment is claimed to be indicative of a favorable prognosis, whereas in cases where there is a change, the bigger the change the worse the prognosis; whether the change is upward or downward is claimed to be unimportant.</p>																									
<p>ASIS-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																									

52/ka, 2
CHARVAT, J., CHYTIL, F., KANDRAC, M., SOJKA, O., SONKA, J.

Studies on adreno-corticotropic hormones. Sborn. lek. 52:2,
22 Apr. 50. p. 51-90

1. Of the Third Internal Clinic of Charles University (Head--
Prof. Josef Charvat, M. D.).

CML 19, 5, Nov., 1950

SOYKA, O.; VOSATKA, A.

Palger-Huet abnormalities in the development of white blood cells.
Gas.lek.cesk. 89 no.15:424-425 14 Ap '50. (CML 19:2)

1. Of the Third Internal Clinic (Head -- Prof. Charvat, M.D.)
and of the Central Institute of Endocrinology (Head -- Docent
Karel Silink).

SOYKA, O.

MARESOVA, Z.; SOYKA, O.

Filariasis in a patient returning from the tropics. Cas.lek.cesk. 89
no.23:659-661 9 June 50. (CML 19:4)

1. Of the Third Internal Clinic (Head--Prof. Charvat, M.D.) and of
the Parasitological Institute at Charles University (Head--Prof.
O.Jirovec, M.D.)

SOYKA, O.; FIBIGEROVA, L.

Preliminary report on the treatment of pulmonary and lymphatic tuberculosis with TS 160. Cas. lek. cesk. 90 no.21:637-641 25
(CML 20:9)
May 1951.

1. Of the Third Internal Clinic of Charles University, Prague (Head--Prof. Josef Charvat, M.D.) and of the Clinic of Tuberculosis of Charles University, Prague (Head--Prof. Jaroslav Jedlicka, M.D.).

SOYKA, Otto, Dr.; za techn. spoluprace, sl.: VOSATKOVE, Zdenky

Effect of alkiron of blood cells. Cas. lek. cesk. 91 no.3:
65-68 18 Jan 52.

1. Z III. int. kliniky K. U. v Praze, prednosta prof. dr.
J. Charvat, a z Ustredniho endokrinologickeho ustavu,
prednosta doc. dr. K. Silink.

(THIOURACIL, derivatives

methylthiouracil, eff. on blood cells in ther. of
hyperthyroidism.)

(BLOOD CELLS, eff. of drugs on

methylthiouracil in ther. of hyperthyroidism.)

(HYPERTHYROIDISM, therapy

methylthiouracil, eff. on blood cells.)

KOSTLAN, Jarmil, MUDr.; SOYKA, Oto, MUDr.; PRASIL, Karel, MUDr.

Effect of TS 160 in the treatment of chronic gingivitis and periodontosis. Cas. lek. cesk. 91 no.22:649-651 30 May 52.

1. Z I. stomatologicke kliniky prof. dr. K. Mest'ana, z III. interni kliniky prof. dr. J. Charvata a z II. pathologicko-anatomickeho ustavu prof. dr. V. Jedlicky v Praze.

(NITROGEN MUSTARDS, therapeutic use,
gingivitis & periodontosis)

(PERIODONTIUM, diseases,
ther., nitrogen mustards)

(GINGIVITIS, therapy,
nitrogen mustards)

SOYKA, Otto, Dr.; JIROVEC, Otto, Dr.

Detection of parasite of the family Sargentella in the human blood.
Cas.lek.cesk. 91 no.42:1202-1203 17 Oct 52.

1. III. interni klinika Stat. fakultni nemocnice a Parasitologicky
ustav Karlovy university v Praze.
(PARASITES,
Sargentella infect., case report)

SOYKA OTTO

JIROVEC, Otto, prof. Dr; SOYKA, Otto, MUDr; ZAZVOEKA, Zdenek, MUDr;
Voldrich, Lub., MUDr

Three cases of unusual parasite *Sergentella* in man. Cesk. hyg.
epidem. mikrob. 2 no.2:111-114 Apr '53.

1. Parasitologicky ustav, III. interni klinika, Ustredni laborator
St. nemocnice v Moste a I. pathologicko-anatomicky ustav Karlovy
university v Praze.

(PROTOZOA,

Sergentella spiroides in man)

SOJKA, O.; KANDRAC, M.

Relation of urinary 17-ketosteroids to erythrocytes count. Cas. lek.
cesk. 92 no. 4:109-110 23 Jan 1953. (CLML 24:2)

1. Of the Third Internal Clinic (Head -- Prof. J. Charvat, M. D.) of
Charles University, Prague.

SOYKA, O., ZITKA, M.

"Further occurrence of the Pelger-Huet anomaly." p. 697. (CASOPIS LEKARU CESKYCH, Vol. 92, #25, June 1953, Czechoslovakia)

East European Vol. 2, #8
SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1953, Uncl.

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The authors described their technique of producing an alcoholic extract of the spleen. This extract injected in rabbits produced lysis of erythrocytes and leucocytes but had no effect on thrombocytes. It has also an inhibitory effect on erythropoiesis in rabbits. The authors suggest an experimental application of this extract in polycythaemia vera (Vaquez).
Authors

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1. Of the Third Internal Clinic (Head--Prof. J. Charvat, M.D.) and of
the First Institute of Medical Chemistry (Head--Prof. K. Kac1, M.D.),
Charles University, Prague.

SOYKA, OTTO

PUJMAN, Vojtech, RNDr.; SOYKA, Otto, MUDr. za spoluprace Slav. Prokopove a
Ruzeny Reichlove

Attempted transmission of human leukemia to guinea pig by
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K.U. v Praze. Prednosta prof. Dr J. Charvat.

(LEUKEMIA, experimental,
transm. of human leukemia to guinea pig by scarification)

SOYKA O.

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1464. SOYKA O. and DOKULIL B. Vnitř. Odd. KÚNZ, Dětsk., Odd. KÚNZ, Gottwaldově. *Naše zkušenosti s léčbou bráněného tyfu chloramfenikolem.

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Report on 122 cases. Urticaria and quickly disappearing benign neutropenia are described. A danger of intestinal, dysmicrobial and pyogenic micrococcus superinfection is emphasized. Daily dose of 25 mg./kg. the first day, was gradually increased to 50 mg./kg. on the 3rd day. This dose was maintained for the time of defervescence when the daily dose of chloramphenicol was reduced. From the 10th or 14th day a dose of 3.5 g. of chloramphenicol was administered 3 days in succession in order to prevent more frequent recurrences. Following this mode of treatment, the number of recurrences in adults was 7.95%. (XX, 6)

FASSATI, Milos; SOYKA, Oto; MARESOVA, Zdenka; FASSATI, Pavel

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prednosta akademik J. Charvat a z int. oddel. KUNZ Gottwaldov,
prednosta Dr. Soyka.

(HEPATITIS,
seq. (Cz))

SOYKA, O.

A detailed differentiation of hemorrhagic states for hospital use.
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1. II. interni oddeleni KUNZ Gottwaldov, prednosta MUDr O. Soyka.
O. S., Gottwaldov, KUNZ.
(HEMORRHAGE, diag.
(Cz))

SOYKA, O.

2

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SOYKA, O. MD, Candidate of Science; RYBKA, J; KOTASKOVA, M.

Second Internal Medicine Ward OUNZ (II vnitřní odd.
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Fraha, Czechoslovakia

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mekhanizatsii stroitel'stva.
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SOLOV'YEV, F.A., kandidat veterinarnykh nauk; SOYKIN, A.I.

Report on the work of the Chebotarikhinskiy sooveterinary station.
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1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I.Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(VIRUS RESEARCH)

SOYKINA, G.S.

Age changes in the permeability of pretoplasm. Trudy Inst.fiziol.
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1.Institut fiziologii rasteniy imeni K.A.Timiryazeva AN SSSR.
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SOYKOVA, E., CSc.

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1. Gyn. por. odd. OUNZ Gottwaldov, prednosta dr. V.Kral.
(LABOR) (NURSING)

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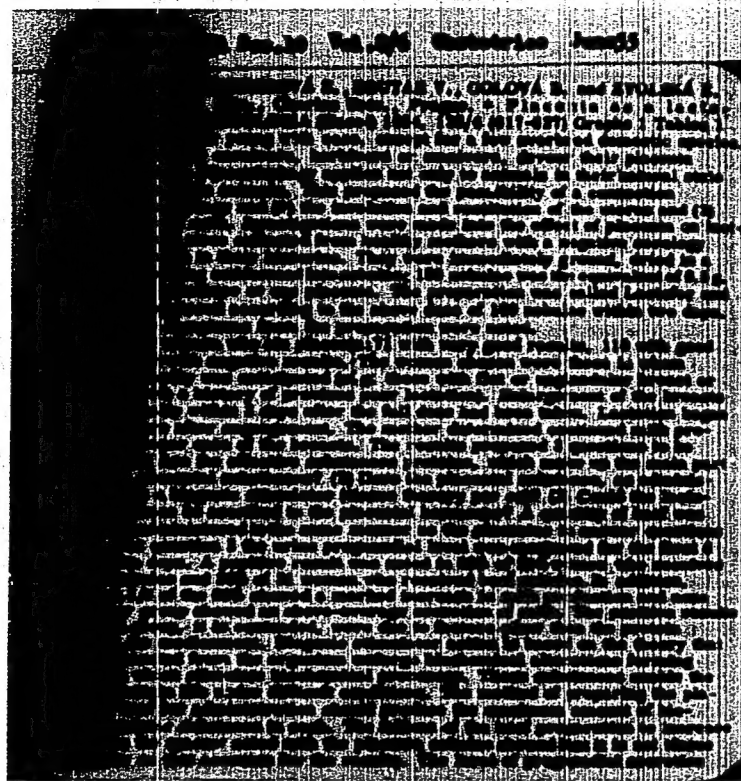
1. Of the First Obstetrical Clinic (Head -- Prof. K. Klaus, M.D.)

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(LACTATION, physiology
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SOYKOVA-PACHNEROTA, E.



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Soykova-Pachnerova, Krutova) 2. Flic. kl. KU v Praze; predn.
prof. MUDr J.Jedlicka (for Macholda)
(TUBERCULOSIS, FEMALE GENITAL, etiology and pathogenesis
current findings)

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(TUBERCULOSIS, FEMALE GENITAL, immunol.

Middlebrook-Dubos test.

(HEMAGGLUTINATION

middlebrook-dubos test in tuberc. of female genitalia.

(HEMOLYSIS

same)